

Hartford's Poles Are Dismayed as 2 Feud Over Aliens

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WEST HARTFORD, Conn. — To a young woman with an expiring tourist visa, speaking only Polish and wanting to stay in the United States a few more months before returning home, Alexander Gorski seemed like a godsend.

"He said he was going to find a job for me, help me to stay in this country, no problem," said Jadwiga Fazzina, who came here six years ago to visit a cousin in Brockton, Mass. Miss Fazzina believed that, once she had returned home and completed her training as an engineer, she would not be allowed to leave Poland again.

But now, because of Mr. Gorski, she said, she would face great difficulty in ever going home again.

"He gave me all kinds of papers to sign, even blank papers, and said to trust him, that he is my lawyer," said Miss Fazzina, "and he asked me to pay him \$500." He was unsuccessful in getting her permanent residence status, even though he later demanded more money, she said.

Sought Political Asylum

What he did, she said, was to invent stories portraying her as an anti-government activist and to ask the Immigration and Naturalization Service to grant her political asylum.

Mr. Gorski, who is under indictment for allegedly making false statements to Federal officers in connection with his procurement and distribution of 90 Social Security cards to Polish aliens, has advised scores of Poles on their problems with American immigration laws. His activities have produced a visible disruption in the tide of Polish-born people — estimated to be in the thousands annually — who are motivated by the political and economic climate in Poland to come to this country and, in many cases, to return home later.

Mr. Gorski denies charges by the Immigration and Naturalization Service

and by an archrival in the Hartford Polish community, an immigration lawyer named Ryszard S. Mrotek, that he ever illegally represented aliens, falsified applications or demanded large sums of money from them.

The battle between Mr. Gorski and Mr. Mrotek has produced some bizarre charges. The case, aired in Polish-language newspapers and over a Polish radio station, seems to have left the large Polish community — and at times law enforcement officials — dismayed and unsure of what to do about it.

Exchange of Accusations

Mr. Mrotek, who describes Mr. Gorski as "a special kind of con man," says he has bilked aliens like Miss Fazzina out of hundreds and in some cases thousands of dollars, arranged marriages to keep aliens in this country, botched proceedings for clients and once, in a fit of rage, attacked a client with a lighted cigar.

Mr. Gorski denies the charges, and says he has evidence — seized by the F.B.I. before his indictment — showing that Mr. Mrotek is running an extensive spy network for the Polish government and that he engaged in "industrial espionage" against such targets as computer operations at Pratt & Whitney, a jet engine manufacturer and defense contractor.

"It sounds like something from a Peter Sellers movie," said a spokesman for Pratt & Whitney, who said that the company had an extensive employee screening program.

Mr. Gorski maintains that he was recruited in Poland by the C.I.A. and was brought to the United States 20 years ago to counter Polish spies here. Since then, he said, he has been working for the F.B.I. and the C.I.A.

Since coming to this country, Mr. Gorski has worked as a Polish-language teacher, an adviser to aliens in Boston and a supervisor in the Firearms Division of Colt Industries, in Hartford.

Born in Poland, Mr. Gorski claims citizenship through his mother, a Hartford native. However, Mr. Mrotek notes that the year in which Mr. Gorski says he was born — 1936 — was the first year in which such parenthood was sufficient to establish citizenship, under a change in American law at the time. His birth date is supported only by a baptismal certificate from a parish that no longer exists, according to Mr. Mrotek.

Several acquaintances of Mr. Gorski expressed surprise that he could be as young as 43.

Mr. Gorski faces "the distinct possibility of a superseding indictment" for more serious offenses in connection with the Social Security cards, in the near future, according to Richard Blumenthal, the U.S. Attorney.

Mr. Gorski, in turn, maintained that the F.B.I. is persecuting him because of the presence of "hippie-Yippie" and Communist agents in the bureau.

A spokesman for the F.B.I. denied that any of its agents were Communists or under the control of the Polish government, or that Mr. Gorski had ever worked for the bureau. A spokesman for the C.I.A. declined to comment, explaining that it was against agency policy to describe "the affiliation of any individual with the agency."

Details of spies and espionage extend into Mr. Gorski's presentations before the Immigration Service. Miss Fazzina said: "He wrote that I am against the government, that I came here as a spy. He thinks this is probably the easiest way to get people to stay here."

When she complained to Mr. Gorski about an Immigration Service inquiry into the document, she said he produced a contract, with her signature at the bottom, in which she promised to pay him another \$500. Miss Fazzina, who is now a client of Mr. Mrotek's, eventually established legal residence here, and works as a mechanical designer.